

NEWERA PUBLIC SCHOOL RAJBAGH [2022]

SOLVED ASSIGNMENT OF UNIT II

CLASS. 6TH SUBJECT: SCIENCE

CHAPTER NO. 4 TOPIC: SORTING MATERIAL INTO GROUPS

A. Tick (✓) the correct option.

1. d. 2. A. 3. a. 4. a. 5. a. 6. b.

B. Fill in the blanks.

1. Systematically 2. Groups 3. Lusture 4. Translucent 5. Nitrogen. 6. Immiscible.

C. Coin one word for these statements.

1. Soluble 2. Appearance 3. miscible. 4. Texture 5. soft

D. Match the following columns.

1. d 2. e. 3. a. 4. b. 5. c.

E. Write T for true and F for false.

1. T 2. F. 3. T 4. F. 5. F 6. T

Answer in brief

Qno. 1 Name any two soft materials.

Ans. Cotton and rubber are two soft materials.

Qno. 2. Why some objects float in water?

Ans. The materials which are not heavy, float on water. for example, wood leaves, paper etc.

Qno. 3. Which things are called miscible?

Ans. Some liquids mix completely with one another are called miscible. For example milk is miscible with water.

Qno.4. Name any two materials which have Lustre.

Ans. Gold and silver are two materials which have Lustre.

Qno.5. Which are called translucent objects?

Ans. Materials through which light can pass partially are called translucent materials. For example frosted glass used in bathrooms.

F. Answer in detail.

Qno.1 Why do we group things?

Ans. Materials are grouped together on the basis of similarities and differences in their properties. Materials are grouped together for study things systematically, gain and share knowledge, save time and increases our efficiency of work and saves us from confusion and carelessness.

Qno.2. Describe the criteria of grouping things.

Ans. The main criteria of grouping of objects is similarities and dissimilarities between them. For example, living and non living, animals and plants, properties of things like their uses, colour, texture, shape, size, hardness, soft, etc. on this basis, we can classify these things into following groups.

Living and non living things.

Plants and animals.

On the basis of uses, colour, size, shape, texture, hardness, etc.

Qno.3 list out the different properties of materials.

Ans. The different materials have different properties. These properties are following.

1. Appearance
2. Solubility or In solubility in water
3. Floating or sinking with respect to water
4. Transparency, translucency and opaqueness

Appearance. The different materials look different from each other. The appearance depends on colour, hardness, texture and Lustre.

Solubility in water. Some substances like salt, sugar are completely soluble in water. This property is called solubility. The substances which are soluble in water are called soluble substances. Some solids like sand and chalk do not dissolve in water.

Floating and sinking. Some materials float on water whereas some sink. The materials which are not heavy, float on water. The materials which are heavy, sink in water.

Transparency. It is the feature of materials that allows to see across them. Based on this feature, materials can be transparent, translucent and opaque.

Qno.5 Define the terms

- A. **Solution.** Some substances like salt, sugar are completely dissolved in water is called solution
- B. **Solubility .** The property of dissolving things in water is called Solubility.

C. Miscible.. some liquids mix completely with one another are called miscible.

D. I miscible.. some liquids like vegetable oil and water do not mix with each other are called immiscible.

CHAPTER NO. 5 TOPIC: SEPARATION OF SUBSTANCES

A. Tick the correct options.

1.d. 2.a. 3.b. 4.a. 5.c. 6.a. 7. 8.a. 9.b.

B. Fill in the blanks.

1. Windowing 2. Handpicked 3. Threshing 4. salt 5. solvent 6. Condensation 7. sedimentation

C. coin one word for these statements.

1. handpicking 2. Evaporation 3. Windowing 4. Decontamination 5. Solution 6. Threshing

D. Match the following columns

1.e. 2.a. 3.d. 4.b. 5.c.

E. write T for true and F for false statements.

1. F. 2. T. 3. F. 4. F. 5. T 6. T. 7. T

F. Answer in brief.

Qno.1 what is sedimentation?

Ans. Sedimentation is a process in which heavier insoluble particles settle down at the bottom.

Qno.2 Name the method used to get salt from seawater.

Ans. Evaporation method is used to get salt from seawater.

Qno.3 The process of winnowing is based on which principle?

Ans. Winnowing is performed using wind or air. The light particles get blown away and thus get separated from the heavy substances. This is the principle that is used in the process of winnowing.

Qno.4 What is mixture?

Ans. Mixture contains two or more types of substances. For example, wheat grains and stones, sugar and sand.

Qno.5 Explain sieving method of separation.

Ans. We separate the components of a mixture by sieving which are of various sizes. The fine components pass through the sieve and the bigger components remain on it.

Answer in detail.

Qno.1. Where do we use sieving and handpicking? Give two examples

Ans. We use sieving in our kitchen, we separate bigger particles from wheat flour, bean, sooji etc. In construction sites, a sieve with bigger pores is used to separate sand from pebbles.

Handpicking is the easy way to separate undesirable substances from food items. For example, at home our mother cleans dal and rice before cooking. She removes the pieces of stones etc by handpicking.

Qno.2. Differentiate between

A. winnowing. 1. the process of separating dust particles with the help of wind is called winnowing.

2. mixture of grain and husk are allowed to fall from a height.

3. heavier grain falls on the ground. Whereas lighter grains are carried away by the wind.

Threshing.

1. process of removing chaff from the grains is called Threshing.

2. it is done by using a stick.

B. Evaporation. is a process where water changes into vapor.

2. it occurs before a liquid reaches its boiling point.

3. it can occur in all surfaces, at all times and at all places.

Decantation. The process of separation of two immiscible liquids by pouring one is called decantation.

2. in this process two liquids are immiscible which does not get mixed and form two layers..

Qno.3 what is Solubility? How does saturated solution different from unsaturated solution?

Ans. The maximum amount of solute which is needed to make a saturated solution in a given liquid is called Solubility. The Solubility of a solution can be increased by heating. By heating, a saturated solution can be changed to unsaturated solution.

CHAPTER NO. 6 TOPIC. CHANGES AROUND US

A. Tick the correct options.

1.c.2.a.3.a.4.d.5.a.

B. fill in the blanks.

1.physical.2.product. 3.permanent.4.chemical.5.change.

C.coin one word for these statements.

1.reversible change 2.physical change, 3. Heating. 4. Physical change.

E.write T for true and F for false.

1. F.2. F. 3. T.4. T. 5. T.

F.Answer in brief.

Qno.1 Distinguish between Physical change and chemical change.

Ans. Physical change.1.the changes in which no new substance are formed.

2.physical change is temporary change.

3.physical change is reversible.

Chemical change. 1.the changes in which new substances are formed.

2.a Chemical change is a permanent change.

2.chemical change is irreversible.

Qno.2 seed germination is what type of change and why?

Ans. Germination of seed is a Chemical change because when a seed get germinate it never turns back in the form of seed.

Qno.3 Name any two changes and their cause

Ans. 1.change in day to day weather and cause of change is heat of the sun.

2.seed germinate into plant and cause of change when it gets air,water and warmth.

Qno.4 write two examples of Chemical changes.

Ans. Formation of curd and germination of seeds are examples of chemical change.